

She would cling to the side of the cage and pry under this end with her bill until she had raised the perch up out of the notch where it rested, then, by a series of pushes with her bill, or by having one foot upon the perch and the other upon the side of the cage, she would work it over until it reached diagonally to the corner of the cage. She could now stand upon it and look out at the sparrows. Of course she may have discovered this by accident, but she went about it in such a methodical way that she appeared to be thoroughly aware that in this way she could accomplish her end.

She also displayed another bit of intelligence — if I may call it such. I had caged a male Cardinal with her. There was no assertion of authority on the Cardinal's part — he gave in to her in everything. But with the Cardinal came a new kind of food into the cage. I fed him a mixed seed, a good portion of which was sunflower seeds. Now the blackbird's bill was not strong enough to break the sunflower seed. She watched the Cardinal eat them, and she finally took the following method of procuring them :

The Cardinal would pick up a sunflower seed and start to crack it in his bill. When he had cracked it several times, the blackbird would walk up to him and seize it and she was then able to get at the contents with little trouble.

In obtaining these ends the blackbird seemed to show some instinctive or mental faculty which, if not identical, is apparently very similar to the reasoning powers of man.— CHRESWELL J. HUNT, 1306 N. 53rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Guthrie's Geography, 1815 Edition.— Some of the readers of 'The Auk' may be interested to know that a copy of the second volume of the 1815 edition of Guthrie's 'Geography' has recently come to light. This edition had become so rare that in 1894 Mr. S. N. Rhoads issued a reprint of the zoölogical matter contained therein,¹ and which, as was shown by Mr. Rhoads, was prepared by Mr. George Ord expressly for this edition.

The copy above referred to was found amongst a street-corner lot of old books, composed for the most part of school books and modern editions of travel, fiction, etc., and is in fairly good condition, seemingly complete as to text and maps. Since Mr. Rhoads's reprint appeared, the copy therein referred to as having been lost¹ from the library of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences has come to light and proves to be a "separate" only of the zoölogical portion of Volume II. The copy now noticed would appear to be the second known copy of this edition, which is the only edition of the work containing the technical portion of the Zoölogy.— C. J. PENNOCK, 8 Kennett Square, Pa.

¹ See 'The Auk' for January, 1895, and April, 1896.

Audubon's Ornithological Biography.—Reading in the April, 1904, number of 'The Auk' the note by Mr. Reginald Heber Howe, Jr. on a certain imprint of this work reminds me that I have a copy with similar imprint in my ornithological library. My copy has untrimmed margins, is yellow with age and bound in cardboard covered with a thin, unmarked, uncolored cloth. This copy contains 528 pages, 506 being of text, followed by an Index, Prospectus, Contents of Vol. I of the Birds of America, Extracts from Reviews, and List of Subscribers. My copy was received in 1894 from Wm. D. Doan of Coatsville, Pa.—W. E. SNYDER, *Beaver Dam, Wisc.*

RECENT LITERATURE.

Cooke's Distribution and Migration of North American Warblers.¹—It is with great pleasure that we welcome Professor Cooke's important contribution to our knowledge of the seasonal distribution and migration of this, one of the largest and the most distinctly peculiar of North American birds, the Warblers, or the Mniotiltidæ. It is a subject which has long occupied the author's attention, and for the investigation of which he has had access to an accumulation of data gathered during many years of well directed effort on the part of the Chief of the Biological Survey, Dr. C. Hart Merriam—an amount of information unequalled outside of North America for the investigation of the distribution and migration of the birds of any area or of any group. The degree of migration exhibited by different members of the family varies, as is well known, from nearly sedentary species to those which breed as far north as the limit of arboreal vegetation and spend the winter far down in the tropics. Some, also, are exceedingly local in their dispersal, while others range over a large part of two continents.

Professor Cooke treats first and rather briefly (pp. 8-14) of migration routes, on the same lines as in his paper in the present number of 'The Auk' (pp. 1-15) entitled 'Routes of Bird Migration,' and also in his 'Some New Facts about Bird Migration' (see Auk, XXI, p. 501), but of course with more direct reference to his present subject. The species are first (pp. 14-16) briefly reviewed with reference to the "southernmost extension of their winter ranges," those of eastern North America being

¹ Distribution and Migration of North American Warblers. By Wells W. Cooke, Assistant, Biological Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey—Bulletin No. 18, C. Hart Merriam, Chief. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904. 8vo, pp. 142.